Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1824. [NO. 361.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmsonts, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expence of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of hich *have made cord wood, and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the Honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 150,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.
Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

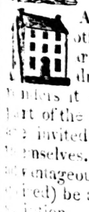
Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

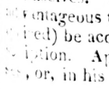
of choice, late fruit,



A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde. Esq.
WILLIAM L. HAYES.
Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbelton. The tract is the land formerly belonging to Col. Dickson,



and has on it an Orchard, and a comfortable Dwelling House. It has likewise a valuable FISHERY. The farming utensils

will be sold with it.

Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A. Cameron, Esq. 145 feet front, on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware House standing on it.

Also, a plantation on Smith creek, containing 130 acres; and a tract of land, four miles from Fayetteville, joining C. M'Pherson's, and containing about 300 acres. It affords an excellent range for stock.

Notes, negotiable at the Banks, will be received in payment. MARY BARGE.
Executrix of the Will of G. K. Barge, dec'd.
April 1, 1824. -56*

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Fayetteville, Oct. 6. 1823.—19*

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles, and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - - 6
Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.
Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - 6
Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.
A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.
Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.
WM. HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y.1

NOTICE.

I HAVE about 10,000 acres of Land in several tracts, within the Chickasaw purchase, State of Tennessee, on the Losahatchie, Hatchie, Forked, Deer and Tennessee rivers, well situated and of good quality, which I would sell or exchange for valuable lands within 40 miles of this place. The titles to the different tracts are indisputable and secured; and their situation can be ascertained on application to John C. M'Lemore, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee, or myself.

Also, I would sell the very valuable Lot and Store occupied by Mr. Nevin M'Laurin and Wm. Widdifield, jr. situated on Hay-street, extending to (and the same width on a back street opposite the State Bank lot,) within 80 feet of the Town House square; and I can with safety say, inferior to none, in point of location, for mercantile purposes, in this place.
SAM P. ASHE.
Fayetteville, N. C. April, 1824.—6t62
☞The editors of the Raleigh Register are requested to insert the above in their paper, for six weeks.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO
Dec. 24, 1823.—*33tf.

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.
November 20, 1823.——25*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot; other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices*. Among which are:
Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts, Levantine, Green Florence } SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices*.

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains*.—56*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,
2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House. Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

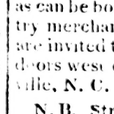
KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.
Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1823.—*29

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh MuscatelRaisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.



THE SUBSCRIBER,

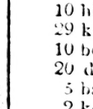
AT his stand in Market Square, has received by the last arrivals, a variety of SHOES for Spring wear.

Ladies' plain and figured Stuff Boots
Do do do do Monroe Ties
Do do do do Grecian do.
Do blk. and coloured figured Silk Slippers
Do Pruneila Slippers
Do Undressed Monroe Ties
Gentlemen's Philadelphia made Wellington Boots
Boy's and Children's Shoes, of different kinds.
55tf. WM. L. HAWLEY.

AMOS KIMBALL

HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,
500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,
which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Dec. 17, 1823.—29eptf

MORE NEW



Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.
December 25, 1823.—30*

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the President and Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company at a meeting holden at Fayetteville, on the 23rd day of February, 1824, those Stockholders in the said Company, who have hitherto failed to pay any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth Instalments, of either the original or the increased Capital Stock of said Company, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer of said Company at Fayetteville, or their Stock will be sold on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, and proceedings instituted against any delinquents that may then remain, for any balances due on said Stock.
ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*
Fayetteville, N. C. March 3, 1824—12wt64.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan, } PLAIDS.
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKD FS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do coloured do } SILKS
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor, Gentlemen's Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do
5-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
5-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book, Do plain do do, Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum. } WINES.
22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,
200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:
4*d.* 4½*d.* 5*d.* 6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* 20*d.* 24*d.* Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also*,
6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* and 20*d.* flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.
55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.
January 6, 1824—32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
March 3, 1824.—52tf.

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single. a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Willie Mebane & Co. vs. Lynch & Cather. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state; Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.
From the Records,
JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824.

Cornelius J. Tooker vs. David Ruth. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.
From the Records,
53 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving his SPRING GOODS, at his New Stand, two doors above the Market House, Hay Street, which, together with his former stock, renders his assortment complete—among which are the following Goods, viz:
Extra, supr. and common Cloths, a variety
Austin's superlative black Cloth
Hirstbramley & Co's. extra blue do.
Sattinets, Union Mixtures and Cassinets
Bombazetts, Bombazines, &c.
4-4 and 3-4 Fancy Cambric Prints and printed Mull lins, a variety
6-4, 4-4 and 3-4 cambric Ginghams
Plain and figured Jaconet Muslins
Flushed and cluster seeded do.
Tamboured, figured, and plain Book and Mull Muslins; Swiss Muslins
Plain and figured Cambrics and Muslin Robes
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
Thread and bobbinet Laces, Long Lawns
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces
Russia birdseye and 10-4 table Diapers
5-4 Irish, Russia and hemp Sheetings
Drillings, Platillas, Osnaburgs, &c.
Real and imitation Seersuckers
Cotton Cassimere and Wellington Stripe
American blue Ginghams and brown Shirtings
5-4, 7-4 and 3-4 Apron Checks
Drab, olive and black Manchester Cord
Silks, black Sinchews and Sarsnets
Black, blue and green Florence Silks
Canton Camblets and silk Vestings
Italian Crape, Silk Hose and Gloves
Black Canton Hkfs. fancy coloured Damask do.
Valencia and Marseilles Vestings
Ladies' Leghorn Hats (cheap)
Elegant setts of Ribbon
Men's Leghorn Hats
Toilette and dressing Glasses
Soda Powders, &c.

The above Goods, together with many others, too tedious to enumerate, will be sold either by wholesale or retail, for cash, at reduced prices.
4t62

Received, by the last arrivals,

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.
59* ABIJAH WHITING.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
April 14, 1824.—58

E. E. LEWIS

HAS just received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,
Brandy, Wine, Rum, Imperial Tea, and Cheese,
which will be sold low to close a consignment.
3t60.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,
Just received, and for sale, by
*51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
March 31, 1824. 56tf

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.
March 4 1824.—52tf.

The Subscriber,

(Proprietor of the Wilmington Hotel,)

HAVING rented the large and commodious house, late the residence of Governor Smith, at Smithville, (North-Carolina,) will, on the first day of June next, be prepared to accommodate those persons who are disposed, during the sickly season, to remove to one of the most healthy situations in the Southern States. The Wilmington Hotel will be kept open as usual. WM. H. HALSEY.
4t62.

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Carter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Killy, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf
B. W. WILLIAMS.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free, that he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware, and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott, from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his ancle bone; he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.
April 15, 1824.—*58

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24.—Mr. *Dickerson*, from the committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," reported the same, with amendments.

The amendments were read, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. *Dickerson* also, reported, from the same committee, a comparative statement of the duties on imports, as now existing, and of the duties proposed to be levied by the bill now before the Senate. This statement was ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Department of War, relative to the arms furnished by the State of South-Carolina, during the late war. The communication was read, and referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Several bills from the House of Representatives were twice read, and appropriately referred.

The Senate then proceeded, as in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the bill, reported by the committee on the Judiciary, "further to amend the Judiciary system of the United States, and to establish the Circuit Courts;" together with an amendment proposed thereto, by Mr. Johnson, of Ken. Mr. *Branch* was called to the Chair. After the reading of the bill and amendment, the subject was postponed to, and made the order of the day for, Monday next.

Mr. *Jackson*, from the joint committee of both Houses, appointed to examine and report upon the business necessary to be acted upon at the present session of Congress, and at what time the session may be closed, submitted a report in part. The committee report a schedule of the business which, in their opinion, ought to be acted upon previous to the adjournment of Congress. The report was read, and laid upon the table.

MONDAY, APRIL 26.—The bill reported by the committee on the Judiciary, "further to amend the Judiciary system of the United States, and to provide for the holding of the Circuit Courts," together with the amendment proposed by Mr. Johnson, of Ky. was taken up for consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. *Gaillard* in the Chair. This bill provides that two sessions of the Supreme Court shall he held at Washington, annually—that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be relieved from the duty of holding the Circuit Courts—that the United States shall be divided into ten districts, in each of which, Courts shall be holden by District Judges, with the same powers and duties as are now exercised and performed by the Circuit Courts.

Mr. *Johnson's* amendment is an entire new bill; and provides that there shall be three additional Circuit courts; that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and nine Associate Justices; and that the concurrent opinion of seven Judges of the Supreme Court, (each Judge to deliver his opinion separately,) shall be required, to invalidate any law of any of the States. The amendment was somewhat modified, on motion of Mr. *Talbot*.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Ky. stated the objects of his amendment. His plan was to extend the Circuit system to all the Western States, upon the same principles that it rests upon in the other States. He spoke against the bill reported by the committee, as doing away the intimate and highly important connection between the Supreme Court and the several District Courts.

After some debate on the bill and amendment,

Mr. *Van Buren* wished the gentleman from Kentucky to separate the last section of his amendment, which respects the opinions of the Court on questions involving the laws of the states—as that was a question distinct from the rest of his proposition.

Mr. *Johnson* assented to the course suggested by the gentleman from New-York, and accordingly withdrew the last section of his amendment.

Mr. *Barbour* moved the postponement of the subject till to-morrow. He thought the importance of the subject demanded the most mature consideration, as it would be much more easy to adopt than to get rid of any new judiciary system which might be adopted.

Mr. *H. Johnson*, of Lou. submitted a new bill, as a substitute for the one now before the Senate. It provides for the establishment of a regular and uniform Circuit Court system, entirely distinct from the Supreme Court. Mr. J. stated that he was in favor of the amendment offered by the honorable member from Kentucky, and he offered this proposition to the consideration of the Senate, in case that of the gentleman from Ky. should be rejected.

Mr. *Barbour* varied his motion, and the bill and amendments were ordered to lie on the table.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.—Mr. *Lloyd*, from the Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses, in regard to an amendment made in Senate to the bill "making appropriations for the support of the Navy, for the year 1824," reported an amendment to said bill, which had been agreed to by the committee. They propose to amend the bill, by striking out the sum of $180,000, for the contingent expenses of the Navy Department, (the sum agreed to in the House of Representatives,) and insert $200,000 in lieu thereof. [It will be recollected that the Senate amended the bill, and inserted $225,000 for this purpose.] The report was then taken up for consideration. Mr. Lloyd explained the views of the committee; and the report was agreed to.

The bill "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," was taken up for consideration, and postponed to, and made the order of the day for, to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.—Mr. *H. Johnson*, of Lou. submitted the following resolution, which was read, and laid over for consideration:

"*Resolved*, That the Postmaster General be directed to report to the Senate, at their next session, the nearest practicable post route from New-Orleans to Washington City."

THE TARIFF.

The Senate proceeded to consider, in committee of the whole, the bill from the House of Representatives, "to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," together with the amendments proposed thereto, by the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures of the Senate.

The first question was upon agreeing to the insertion of the following proviso:

"Provided also, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to, or be enforced against, importations of goods from ports or places eastward of Cape Good Hope, or beyond Cape Horn, before the first of November next ensuing."

Mr. *Dickerson*, and Mr. *Lloyd*, of Mass. explained the object of the amendment; and it was agreed to.

The other amendments proposed by the committee, are to change the duty on "Quils" from "one dollar per thousand," and insert "twenty-five per centum ad valorem;" to change the duty on "Slates and tiles, for building," from half a cent each "to twenty five per centum ad valorem;" to strike out the contemplated duties on filberts, pine apples, oranges, lemons, and limes; to impose "on all window glass, imported in plates, uncut," the highest rate of duties imposed by this act, on any imported window glass; to insert the following exception—"except for patent adhesive felt for covering of ships' bottoms, which shall be admitted, free of duty, until June 30th, 1826."

These amendments were severally explained by Messrs. *Dickerson*, and *Lloyd*, of Mass.; and were all agreed to, by the committee of the whole.

Mr. *Mills* then moved to amend the bill, by striking out the following clause: "On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, ninety cents per hundred and twelve pounds weight."

Mr. *Mills* supported his amendment, at considerable length, by shewing the great importance of this article to all classes of the community, from the humblest laborer up to the planter and merchant, to the commerce and navigation, and to the manufacturer, as well as others—and commented upon the impolicy of imposing a higher duty upon an article of such absolute necessity to the country, and to produce which, in such quantities as to meet the consumption of the country, were, as he thought, utterly incompetent.

Mr. *Dickerson* replied to Mr. *Mills*, and opposed the motion to strike out the duty on iron. He agreed to all the remarks in relation to the importance of that article; and conceived its importance to every portion of society to be the very reason why its production, in our own country, should be encouraged. He proceeded to explain to the Senate the means which our country possesses to produce iron; and the necessity of some additional encouragement in order to ensure its production in sufficient quantities to render us independent of foreign nations, for this important article of consumption. He considered this a contest between the shipping merchant and the manufacturer of our own country; and the latter, he thought, ought to have the preference to the foreign manufacturer.

After some further debate,

The question on Mr. Mills' motion was then put, and decided in the *affirmative*, by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas 24, Nays 23.

So the duty on iron was stricken out from the bill.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. *H. Johnson*, of Lou. directing the Postmaster General to report to the Senate at the next session, the nearest practicable post route from New-Orleans to Washington City.

Mr. *H. Johnson* stated the reasons which induced him to offer the resolution—that the present mail route between those two cities was a very circuitous one through the state of Tennessee, a distance of upwards of 1500 miles—that it was believed that a post route could be established through N. Carolina and Georgia, which would shorten the distance about 600 miles, and when it was considered that great advantages would accrue to the government, in the transportation of the mail, and great benefits would result to the people from affording greater facilities to the transmission of communications and letters, he hoped no objection would be made to the resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports."

Mr. *Lloyd*, of Mass. moved to strike from the bill the proposed duty of two cents per lb. on hemp. Mr. L. spoke at some length in support of his motion.

The question, after some debate, being put on striking out this article, it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 23, Nays 24.

It is a curious fact, that Ferdinand and Thomas Fairfax, Esq's. the great grandsons of Cromwell's famous colleague, are now living in the United States, near Washington, where they hold very large, though not flourishing estates.—The republican spirit seems hereditary in this family; for these gentlemen, though lords in England, would feel the title, if addressed them by their visitors, as an insult.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Evening Post, April 26.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By arrivals since our last from Liverpool and Havre, we have London dates to the 21st and Paris to the 25th March.

FRANCE.

The French Parliament had been opened by the King in person, who delivered a speech congratulating the country on the successful termination of the war against the constitutionalists of Spain, and other matters as to foreign powers, and the prosperous state of the finances of the country. Alluding to Greece and South America, he expressed a hope that every thing would be "regulated to the advantage of the nations and people who are interested, and to the great extension of the commercial relations of the world." We had before learned, that the French government did not intend to assist Spain in her unwise project of reconquering South America, but had shown every disposition to follow the example of England by sending Consuls thither to open a commercial intercourse with the new republics. There is reason also to believe that the report which lately reached us, of France being about to acknowledge the independence of Hayti, was well founded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th March, Lord Lansdown moved an address to the King thanking him for the communications he had made respecting South America, and expressing a hope that he would recognize the independence of these countries; which was negatived by a vote of 94 to 34. A motion was also rejected in the House of Commons on the 15th, calling for a statement relative to the occupation of Spain by French troops. Mr. Canning stated that there was no reason to believe the occupa would be permanent. Mr. Canning had given notice that he intended to bring a bill into Parliament, to declare the Slave Trade, carried on by British subjects on the High Seas, to be Piracy. A treaty had been concluded with the Netherlands relative to some territory in the East Indies, which was expected to prove advantageous to both parties. A government messenger had suddenly embarked at Portsmouth for South America. Considerable excitement prevailed in London on the question of the silk trade, and the Spitalfield weavers had paraded the streets with banners flying, in the neighborhood of Westminster Hall; but they dispersed without showing any symptoms of disorder. The disturbances in Ireland are said to have assumed a serious aspect, particularly in Limerick, where a Mr. Read, a barrister, had been recently murdered, and some houses robbed of arms.

Thirteen thousand bags of cotton had arrived at Liverpool during the week ending on the 15th of March, and notwithstanding this large importation, sales were brisk on the day following. There were also extensive purchases on the 17th.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The affairs of the patriots continue to go on well. Carysto had at length surrendered to Odysseus, and by the capitulation the Turkish garrison was to be sent to Negropont. Two thousand Greeks had arrived near Arta to commence offensive operations. Patras was expected to surrender shortly. Lord Byron had adopted a Greek dress and had marched with a corps against Lapanto. He was appointed a member of the council of Western Greece. It was reported that the Pacha of Scutari, had raised the standard of rebellion against Turkey, and declared his intention of making common cause with the Albanians and Hellenes. Several English officers of merit, had recently arrived in Greece, and several cargoes of munitions of war. The blockade of Salonica had been raised, the patriots held in captivity there released, and the Greek Admiralty had issued precise orders for respecting the neutrality of European flags.

Considerable anxiety having been entertained by the Porte in consequence of the rumour respecting the establishment of the Order of Malta, the Austrian Minister was applied to on the subject, who stated that he was not aware of any intention on the part of the great powers to establish the order in question. The Ottomans are still said to be making preparations for another attempt on Greece. There appears to be no reason to doubt that Persia had concluded a treaty of amity with the Porte.

ALGIERS.

The petty warfare with the Dey of Algiers was still in existence. According to recent accounts received at Leghorn, the Dey was making extensive preparations for war, and was resolved to defend himself to the last extremity—With that view, he had applied to Tunis and Tripoli for assistance, and had despatched orders for the return of all the Algerine vessels forming part of the Turkish fleet. The two Regencies, however, had declined to interfere, and the ships ordered home were blocked up by superior forces in the Gulf of Lepanto, while others were prevented from returning by the Greek cruizers. The Consul of the United States is said to have endeavored to become a mediator between the English and Algerines, but with what success it does not appear.

Accounts from Messina, of the 18th Feb. announce the capture by the Algerines of 20 sail of vessels off Sardinia, and it was said they had a strong squadron in the Archipelago, near Candia. The Spanish prisoners appear to be well treated, and to be allowed the whole range of Algiers. The Dey is also said to have ordered an allowance of five sous a day to such as worked, in addition to an allowance paid by the French Consul.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts had been received in London from Lisbon of that city being in great commotion in consequence of the body of the Marquis of Lorrejo, the king's minister and particular favorite, having been found murdered in the palace. The Prince Don Miguel was suspected of having stabbed him. It is added that the Conde del Palmella, one of the first officers of state, alarmed for his safety, had fled or concealed himself.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Madrid are to the 11th March. The capital was then tranquil; but misery was encreasing, both there and in the provinces Ferdinand had issued a decree for setting the imprisoned constitutionalists at liberty, but prohibiting their approach to Madrid and other places where there are royal palaces. He is also said to have granted to the kingdom of Navarre the privilege of meeting in annual Cortes.

DOMESTIC.

Negroes Peter and Fed, charged with breaking open the smoke-house of Mr. James Coffield, and taking therefrom a quantity of bacon, pork and lard, were tried at the last Superior Court of Chowan county, fouud guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.—*Raleigh Star.*

On the 16th instant, negro George was tried at the Superior Court of Perquimaus (whither his trial had been removed from Chowan county) for murdering, on the night of the 24th December last, Jesse Hassel, of Chowan. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 28th of next month.—*ib.*

HALIFAX, APRIL 16.

Murder.—On Tuesday last, an inquest was held in this town on the body of Samuel Horne, a free colored man, who died the preceding day. From the Coroner's report it appears that on Sunday last *Edward Jones*, a shoemaker, residing in this place, saw two chicken-cocks fighting near his house; he caught one and threatened to kill the other, which Samuel Horne, the deceased, begged him not to do; upon this Jones ordered him out of the house, and swore if he did not go he would kill him, and immediately looked about for his shoe knife; the deceased went off, was pursued and stabbed by Jones. The wound was inflicted on the left side of the neck, passing obliquely across the breast, cutting the windpipe, puncturing the swallow, and dividing important blood-vessels. Jones was immediately taken into custody, and is now in jail awaiting his trial.—*Free Press.*

Shocking Accident.—On Tuesday, the 13th inst. while Mr. George W. Allen, overseer for Mr, Wm. M. Harvey, at his plantation called Algiers near the Dismal Swamp, was attempting to chastise one of the slaves,(a boy of about 20 years old) either from a blow received from the boy, or some extraordinary accident that befel him at the time, he was found lying in the field near where the rencounter took place, senseless and speechless, and died the next day. On the 22d inst. Mr. Harvey brought the boy, (with two of his negroes, the only persons that saw any part of the transaction as witnesses,) to be put on trial for his life, before the superior court now setting at this place.—On the following day the jurors having found the bill for murder, a true bill, he was put upon his trial.—The testimony being entirely of a circumstantial nature, and no visible marks of violence having been found on the body—the jurors soon returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Elizabeth City Star.

From the Belleton (N. Y.) Patriot.

Dreadful Affair.—A dreadful affair took place on Thursday last in Halfmoon township, in this county, the particulars of which, as far as we can learn, are as follows: A quarrel having taken place between two men by the names of Charles Hamilton, an Irishman by birth, and Andrew Thompson, on Thursday last Hamilton went to Thompson's house, and some angry words passing between them, Hamilton picked up an axe that was lying near him and made at Thompson, who retreated and was pursued by Hamilton until he reached the woods. Hamilton then turned about to return to the house, but before he reached it Mrs. Thompson had secured the doors so as to prevent his entrance. After attempting to get into the house without success he commenced the work of distruction by breaking a large iron kettle, cuting down a wagon that stood in the barn yard, &c. In the mean time Thompson went to some of the neighboring houses to procure assistance, and returned in company with Mr. Jacob Bean and Mr. John L. Hull; Bean armed himself with a gun. When they came in sight of the house they saw Hamilton engaged in cutting down the wagon. Thompson went to the house, and Hull and Bean turned off towards Hamilton, who on observing them put on his coat, pickped up the axe and made towards them, uttering dreadful threats. On his approach they retreated towards the house, and Hamilton pursued them. After running some distance, Hull jirked the gun out of Bean's hand; Bean turned off to the left and Hull kept on strait forward, for some considerable distance, when he halted and ordered Hamilton to stop or he would shoot him; but Hamilton paid no attention to his threats and continued to advance, when Hull raised the gun and attempted to put it off, but did not succeed. He then continued to retreat and Hamilton to pursue, until they came in sight of Thompson who had by this time armed himself with a gun likewise, and was returning to the assistance of Bean and Hull to prevent Hamilton from destroying his property. When Hamilton saw Thompson, he quit the pursuit of Hull, and made directly towards him with the axe drawn. On his approach Thompson retreated, until he became entangled in a brush fence, when, exhausted by fatigue, and unable to extricate himself, and Hamilton approaching rapidly with the axe in his hand, he turned round, raised the gun and fired, and Hamilton fell and expired.

Thompson was immediately taken into custody, and an inquest was held, not upon the dead body, but upon Thompson, and after an examintion of the witnesses and deliberating upon the case sometime, the jury returned a verdict of *Justifiable homicide;* and thereupon the prisoner was released.

We forbear making any remarks on this tragical affair, as it is not unlikely that a more strict inquiry will be made into it. We have merely stated the circumstances as they were told to us, but cannot present to vouch for their correctness in every particular.

A man named David D. How, was executed on the 19th March, at Angelica, New-York, for the murder of Otheus Church. Immediately after his conviction he acknowledged his guilt, but declared that he was tempted and aggravated to the crime by insult. He had for some time contemplated the deed, and on the 19th of December, he went to the house of Church. He hesitated before he knocked at the door, and states the remainder of the scene in the following language:—"My heart trembled at the thought of an act so desperate, and every vibration of my soul seemed sickening beneath the horrors of the scene. I shuddered at the very noise I made, and was on the point of retiring, when his wife, I think, awoke him, and he exclaimed "Who is there?" I endeavored to alter my voice and answered "I have a letter for you," he then said "walk in," I answered, "have the goodness to open the door and take it." He arose and as he opened the door, as soon as I saw the appearance of his white shirt I shot at a venture; I took no sight, and had the gun by my side, and I think the muzzle was not more than three or four feet from him. I heard hin exclrim, "*Oh! my God, my God.*"

It is calculeted that from five to seven thousand peosons witnessed his execution.

From an English paper.

The Author of Waverly.—At the annual meeting of the Celtic Society, held in Edinburgh, on Friday week, the Chief Commissioner thus introduced the health of Sir Walter Scott:—"The Union (between England and Scotland) which had stood but one paper since 1607, had within these very few years become a union in heart and in deed. If he were asked for the reason of this change—for the cause of this union—he would say that it ought to be ascribed to the works of that bright genius who sat opposite to him, who like Prometheus, had stolen fire from heaven, and given life to ages that were gone, and knowledge and intelligence to that in which he lived. His works had delineated the character and peculiarities of the Scottish people in a manner at once pleasing, instructive, and true.—No less successful had he been in his descriptions of the no less amiable character of England. The works of that gentleman had united the hearts of all in one common bond of friendship. He would follow, and every true Celt and Scotsman would be proud to follow, the example of the young and noble lord opposite him, (Lord Castlereagh) by devoting an overflowing bumper to the health of Sir Walter Scott." The toast was drank with the greatest enthusiasm. Sir Walter then said, "He would not attempt to reply to the compliments which had been directed to him by the right honourable judge, nor to thank the Celtic Society, of which he had always been a sincere admirer and warm friend and supporter; but he would ill express the sentiments he felt if he did not say he was much flattered at a compliment, however unmerited, when coming from such a source and received with such a Highland welcome."

Remarks.—At length we consider the long kept secret as to the authorship of the Waverly novels, as satisfactorily divulged. Supposing that, as customary, it was previously arranged before the meeting that the toast mentioned should be given, and the particular sort of answer to it, should also be given, as stated, here was an indirect avowal by Sir Walter Scott himself, of made in the most public manner, that he was the author of the works ascribed to him by the Chief Commissioner. may by some be remembered that we have heretofore been incredulous as to the authorship, and rather inclined to carry it to the credit of another; but we frankly confess, it was never without experiencing a feeling of sorrow and regret to think that a man who had so long borne the exalted literary reputation, as well as the amiable private character of Sir Walter Scott, should turn out at last to have been an impostor, by silently consenting to wear a laural on his brow to which he was not entitled; it is, therefore, with much sincere gratification, we declare that we are, at length, convinced of the injustice that has been done him.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

It is calculated that there are in the city of Philadelphia, 1300 paupers in the Alms House, 2500 out door paupers under the superintendence of the guardians of the poor, 1200 females employed by the Provident Society at $1 50 per week, and 600 seemstresses employed at the same wages by tailors and army contractors. For the year ending September term, 1823, there were 874 petitioners for the benefit of the insolvent act in the city and county of Philadelphia.—*Chas. Courier.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1824.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The following letter (says the Norfolk Herald) has been received by the committee of the Adams Meeting in Fredericksburg, from a highly intelligent and respectable gentleman of Loudon county, Virginia:

"I am highly gratified to learn that the friends of J. Q. Adams are determined to run a ticket for him in this State.

"I attended the Loudon election on Monday last, more for the purpose of ascertaining how the Adams ticket would be supported in that county, than to vote for Delegates to the Legislature—And I am persuaded, from the conversation I had with gentlemen of both parties, that a majority of both will support the Adams ticket."

A new paper, published at Centreville, (Indiana) called the *Western Emporium*, thus declares the sentiments of its Editor on the great political question which agitates the nation:

"Upon the subject of the Presidential election we have long reflected, and our minds are fixed. The moral virtues, long experience, political wisdom, and splendid talents of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, give him, in our estimation, a decided preference over any other candidate, whose name is now before the public."

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

Some of the members of the House of Representatives have made very severe strictures on the appointment of Mr. Edwards as minister to Mexico. They have intimated that this was done by the President from motives of hostilitiy to Mr. Crawford. It is unnecessary to mention, we presume, that the Mexican minister has proffered to the House of Ropresentatives some severe charges against the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Floyd remarked that:—

"The A. B. conspirator, however, ought not again to have attempted to consummate the object of his wishes, after he had *in such a sort*, succeeded in obtaining the appointment of minister of Mexico, and the President's confidence. He had obtained the reward of so many dangers, and he ought to have left behind him the honest reputation to those who had it, as it is no longer proved a barrier to his march to the Mission to Mexico, and the *President's favor*."

Mr. Forsyth thus flings his squibs in the face of the Executive:

"Whether the house ordered the statement to be printed or not, it would, doubtless, be circulated in the public newspapers, and he had no doubt it was prepared for that purpose. It was intended, he presumed, as a sort of legacy to the conntry, by the author, who was going as Minister to Mexico, as a mark of his gratitude for the honor of his appointment."

It was supposed that the Mexican Minister intended to prefer his charges, sail directly upon his mission to Mexico, and thus avoid all reponsibility, and the President was addressed by a committee of the House, to procrastinate his departure. In answer to this attack let the reader peruse the following sentence, from the grave and dignified reply of our first magistrate:

"As soon as I was apprized that such a communication had been made to the house, anticipating that the attendance of Mr. Edwards might be desired, for the purpose stated, I thought it proper that he should be informed thereof, and instructed not to proceed on his mission, but to await such call as might be made on him, either by the House or its committees, and in consequence, a letter was addressed to him to that effect, by the Secretary of State."

The following are the charges alleged against Mr. Crawford, by Mr. Ninian Edwards:

"1st, That the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, has mismanaged the National Funds.

"2d, That he has received a large amount of uncurrent notes, from certain banks in part discharge of their debts due the U. States, contrary to the resolution of Congress of 1816.

"3d, That being called on by a resolution of the House of Representatives to state the amount of uncurrent notes which he received from those banks he has misstated it, by making it less than it really was.

"4th, That he has, in his report to the House misrepresented the obligations of those banks, or some one of them, at least, and predicated thereon an indefensible excuse for his conduct in receiving those uncurrent notes.

"5th, That he has acted illegally, in a variety of instances, by making, and continuing deposites of public money, in certain local banks, without making report thereof to Congress, according to law.

"6th, That he has, in several instances, withheld information and letters, called for by the House, and which it was his duty to have communicated."

Curious Fact.—By placing a candle at thirty degrees from perpendicular, the flame is not encumbered with the wick, and the air that passes by the flame completely destroys the snuff; so that the candle placed thus never wants snuffing, and gives one half more light than when placed in the usual way.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.

Capt. Bossierre, of the sch'r. Ardent, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday, in 22 days from Porto Bello, reports that a letter received at Porto Bello, dated at Panama, 26th March, mentioned that a vessel had that day arrived there from Collao, bringing information that the *Royal Spanish army had made propositions to capitulate to* BOLIVAR, on condition of being sent to Panama to cross the Atlantic. Capt. B. could learn no further particulars—he was not at Panama, and is understood to have brought on letters from the Pacific—understood there were three American vessels at Panama, one a brig, names unknown to him.

A Colombian squadron of six sail, under Commodore Block, arrived 29th of March, from Maracaibo and Carthagena, and landed 1500 troops, who crossed over to Panama. The Commodore informed Captain Bossierre that he saw off Chagres, an American Schooner with two gaf topsails, bound in. *Norfolk Beacon.*

The advocates of Mr. Crawford, alarmed at the consequence of their own stupidity and folly, have now changed their ground of attack—they have abandoned their caucus, and give it up without a struggle for its preservation, to all that scorn and contenpt to which it is so richly entitled. This point they seem to surrender up with the best possible grace, but they now charge our venerable chief magistrate with endeavoring to promote the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidential office. We have not the charity to think that the gentlemen who urge this charge believe it themselves, but it becomes necessary to say something to counteract the whole swash of public contempt that has been emptied upon their caucus. But this artifice will not do—look around you gentlemen, which ever way you turn your eyes, you see nothing but the long poking fingers of your countrymen pointing at the caucus—nay, genlemen legislators, sneak not into the character of "private citizens." There you are, ☞there there.—*Balt. Morn. Chronicle.*

Gas Lights.—Professor OLMSTED, of the University of North-Carolina, has ascertained that a fine illuminating gas may be obtained from cotton seed. The produce of gas from a bushel of seed, is more than double the average product of the same quantity of New-Castle Coal, and greatly exceeds that in illuminating power. It partakes of the purity and splendour of gas from oil, with which substance, indeed, this seed is known to abound. The experiments already made induce the belief, that among all substances hitherto tried for gas illumination, this article will be found the most eligible, especially for our southern cities, where cotton seed can be obtained at a very trifling expense; and the idea is suggested that this article may possibly become of considerable value for exportation.

FINE ARTS.—A very chaste and exquisite bust of Washington, from the chisel of Capellano, is now exhibiting at Mr. Thompson's book-store, in this city. We have examined it, and are of opinion that it would not suffer in reputation, even if placed by the side of one of the productions of Canova. Unquestionable, it may be pronounced one of the finest specimens of statuary ever exhibited in this country; and it is to be regretted, that the inadequate patronage given to the fine arts has induced the artist to attempt to dispose of this admirable effort of his genius by means of a raffle. *Washington Repub.*

Mr. H. S. Tanner, of Philadelphia, is now engaged in preparing, and will publish in the course of the present year, a four sheet map of the United States proper, on a schale of 30 geograpical miles to the inch—it will be based upon nearly the same materials as were used by him for his American Atlas; together with such tabular information as will render it a useful appendage to the parlour, study or counting house. *Nat. Gazette.*

The Boston Recorder of Friday last, contains a list of duels fought in the United States, since the commencement of the present century, to the number of a hundred and four, in the greater part of which one of the parties was killed, and in several of them both were killed.

NORFOLK, APRIL 28.

Early Gardening.—We were yesterday regaled with a fine mess of GREEN PEAS, raised in the garden of Mr. *Joseph A. Barron*, from seed planted on the 30th of February. They are the first in market, and considering the backwardness of the season, are certainly much earlier than usual. As Mr. Barron probably has no advantages over other gardeners in the vicinity, in the cultivation of this vegetable, its early advance to maturity is doubtless owing to the quality of the seed; he himself is convinced that such is the case, and we are authorised by him to say, that he will reserve a sufficient portion of the present crop for seed, to supply any extra demand. The importance of bringing Green Peas early to market needs not to be told to those who every year (no matter what the *times* may be) witness the extravagant prices they command at the first of the season.—*Herald.*

INVENTION.

The ingenuity of our mechanics is proverbial. We have examined, a machine invented by a tailor by the name of Camfield, the corner of Provost and Chapel streets, for measuring persons on mathematical and anatomical principles, for clothes, by which he furnishes a complete suit immediately. He would not permit us to have a specification of it, but it is on curious principles. He fits boys immediately. *Nat. Adv.*

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

FROM THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER, MAY 1.

ARRIVED,

Brig Neptune, Madigan, from St. Kitts, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Brig United States, Downs, from N. York, to L. Gomez.

Brig Samoset, Bartlett, from Barbadoes, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Brig Fountain, Hill, from Jamaica, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Sloop Avon, Hodges, from Charleston, to P. W. Fanning.

Sloop Niantic, Hamilton, from Charleston, to P. W. Fanning.

Sloop Oliver Wolcott, Lathram, from Charleston, to S. Rowland, Jr.

CLEARED,

French brig Coralie, Dalaste, for Martinique, by J. A. Berry & Co.

British brig Anna, Darrell, for Bermuda, by T. Savage, Jr. & Co.

Schr. George, Stodder, for New York, by E. Dickinson.

British sloop Nelson, King, for Jamaica, by A. Taylor.

Since the Recorder of Saturday.

ARRIVED,

Brig Paulina, Bartlett, from Charleston, to James Usher.

Schr. Elizabeth, Delane, from New-York, to J. Usher.

Schr. Jane Maria, Swain, from New-York, to J. Usher.

Schr. Margaret, Bears, from Boston, to E. Dickinson.

Brig Adams, Halsey, from New-York, to Dudley & Dickinson.

CLEARED,

Brig Tryall, Marbury, for St. Thomas, by W. Carpenter.

Sloop Avon, Hodges, for Providence, R. I.

THEATRE.

On Thursday evening, May 6, will be presented a favorite Play, called the

POINT OF HONOR,

or, School for Soldiers.

In Act 3d, the ceremony of shooting a deserter.

To which will be added, the favorite Farce of

Fortune's Frolic,

or, the Ploughman turned Lord.

Tickets, front boxes, $1—children, under 12, 50 cents. Back boxes 50 cents.—To be had at the Mansion Hotel, and at Mr. Salmon's Tavern.

Doors open at 7, and the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock precisely. No money taken at the doors of the Theatre. Smoking in the Theatre expressly prohibited. Colored people admitted at the back boxes at 50 cts.

☞*The Bar of the Theatre to let.*

PROPOSALS

BY PASTEUR & WATSON,

FOR PUBLISHING A PERIODICAL PAPER CALLED THE

CAROLINA CABINET

OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

BY OBED ORRERY, ESQ.

Leaning on the arm of *Novelty*,
Yet friendly to the best pursuits of man,
Friendly to thought, to virtue, and to peace.
COWPER.

PROSPECTUS.

Upon offering the projected publication to the patronage of their fellow citizens, Pasteur & Watson are aware of the magnitude of their attempt; but they are also aware that there is no paper in the State, exclusively devoted to literature, and they believe that the taste of North-Carolina needs but the offering of the collation, to meet with acceptance. Under these considerations, they confidently present this prospectus.

For himself, Mr. *Orrery* would observe, that he is not ignorant of the difficulty of the task he undertakes. He is sensible that he must vary his lucubrations to meet the versatility of taste so predominant in mankind, and that he must, in some degree, be all things to all men. He is also perfectly sensible that many editors are apt to promise more than they eventually perform. They promise to present nothing but the *Utile dulci;* to cull nothing but the choicest flowrets from the luxuriant parterres of Literature; and too often exhaust their whole stock of erudition in manufacturing a flaming prospectus that shall swell their subscription list.

Now, *Obed* has determined to avoid this course, that he may not subject himself to subsequent censure; thinking it preferable to perform, and not to promise, than to promise and not perform. Therefore, his work shall speak for itself. In aid of his undertaking, he solicits the laudable assistance of men of talents and leisure; and assures the Ladies, that the flowers *they* may weave into a literary garland, shall receive primary attention, although it must be distinctly understood by all, that their communications are to be subject to the discretion of Mr. *Orrery*.

BIOGRAPHY, so entertaining and so useful in teaching us to avoid the rocks of error on which others have been wrecked, shall hold a distinguished place in the CABINET. American Biography shall have the preference.

RELIGIOUS and MORAL Essays—Essays on AGRICULTURE and the SCIENCES will be always acceptable.

WORKS OF FANCY, that inculcate virtue, and substantiate purity; and WIT and HUMOUR, will be properly attended to. In short, Mr. O's. attention will be directed to the procuring of a pleasing variety that may suit the variety of mental appetites, and, at the same time, give "ardour to *virtue*, and confidence to *truth*."

No political discussions can be admitted into *our* Cabinet; for, as we are devoted to Literature,

All politicians from us we debar,
We'll be none ourselves, nor abuse those who are.

CONDITIONS.

The CAROLINA CABINET will be published weekly, in quarto form, on medium paper of a good quality, and on new type.

Subscription, Three Dollars per year, half to be paid on receipt of the first number, which will be issued as soon as the subscription will authorize the undertaking.

Persons who obtain four subscribers and become responsible for their subscription, shall be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

Communications by mail, to be addressed to *Thomas Watson*, Newbern.

Newbern, March 27, 1824.

☞Subscriptions will be received at this office.

120 casks Thomastown Stone Lime,

For sale, by

6t63 CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Blank Deeds, for sale at this Office.

SALES AT AUCTION,

Of Real Estate.

ON Thursday, May 6. 1824, at the Court House, one Lot and unfinished Brick Tenement, adjoining the alley in the Brick Row, foot Hay Mount.

1 Lot on South side Hay Street, 20 feet, running 150 feet on Robinson Street, adjoining a Brick House.

1 Lot on Hillsborough Street, between Roan street and the street above, 40 ft. front, more or less.—By order Trustee.

WILLKINGS & CO.

April 29. 1w.

Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices.

Also, on consignment,

5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz. do do Bands
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor Shaving Soap
5 doz. Shoe Blacking
5 doz. Wire Sceives
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL.

☞All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.

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Last Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the late concern of Barnum Beach & Co. are requested for the last time to call on either of the subscribers and make immediate payment. BARNUM BEACH,

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 3, 1824. 61en2m

REMOVAL.

AMOS KIMBALL has removed from his former stand to the store on Person Street, occupied by Mr. A. G. Deal, where he offers at wholesale, the remainder of his Stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of almost every description, at prices unusually low, well worthy the attention of country dealers

May 3, 1824. 2m69

Sheriff's Sale of Lands,

FOR the years 1821 and 1822, at the Court House in Wadesborough, in the County of Anson, on Monday, 19th of June, 1824, and to continue from day to day until all shall be sold, or tax paid:

FOR THE YEAR 1821,

Jones Green, 580 acres, Rocky river
William Gurley, 400 acres do do.
Joshua Heuson, 150 acres on Gracey creek
John M'Intire, 99 acres on Richardson's creek
Solomon Nash, 150 do on do do
John Smith, 500 acres on do do
Robords Allen, 100 do on Waters Richardson
Thomas Rogers, 1600 acres on Lain's creek
Cullin Smith, 400 acres on Richardson's creek
John Simpson, 240 do waters Lain's creek
Moses Shelbey, 91 acres on Richardson's creek
Parott Williams, 488 do on waters of Richardson
John Freeman, 350 acres on Lain's creek
Richard Elliott, 150 do on do do
Howell Gillam, 350 do on do do
Hurely Hortin, 854 do on do do
Isaac Sewellin, 250 do on do do
Asea Pearcu, 1000 do on do do
Irven Warin, 150 do on do do
James Yearby, 184 do on do do
Elijah Jones, 320 do on do do
William Nash, 100 do on do do
John Bently, 300 do on waters of Richardson
Do do for Levan Calpin's 300 acres do
William Gurley, 220 acres on Richardson's creek
Jacob Walles, 200 do on do do
Matthew Pressan, 110 do on do do
William Pool, 50 do waters of Richardson
Moses Pierce, 200 acres on Richardson's creek
Daniel Treadway, 150 do on Beverdam creek
William Trull, 442 do on Richardson's creek
Ryley Warrick, 310 do on Beverdam creek
John Green, 350 do on Richardson's creek
Charles Densons, 350 do on do do
James Mullis, 350 do on do do
James Mullis, 100 do on do do
James Roe, 150 do on do do
William Smith, 340 do on do do
Arthur Smith, 100 do on do do
William Vincent, 100 do on do do
John Baker, 70 acres on Lain's creek
Abner Boggan, 200 do on do do
Absolam Caudel, 240 do on do do
Richard Caudel, 50 do on do do
Joshua Garman, 105 do on do do
Hezekiah Dany, 300 do on do do
Keen John, 132 do on do do
Amos Menous, 495 do on do do
Nash Michael, 640 do on do do
Joshua Presler, 500 do on do do
Daniel Presler, 240 do on do do
John Rickett, 20 do on do do
Absolam Stigall, 170 do on do do
Jordan Woodward, 350 do on do do

FOR THE YEAR 1822.

John Duck, 150 acres on Lain's creek
Stoncell Duck, 500 do on Crib's creek
Josiah Balcum, 300 do on Richardson's creek
Mathew Edwards, 350 do on Crib's creek
James Holms, 400 do on do do
Joshua Hudson, jun. 150 do on Richardson's creek
William M'Intire, 150 do on Rocky river waters
Solomon Nash 150 do on do do
Jones Green, 500 do on Rocky river
Thomas Benett, 92 do on Richardson's creek
Billingsly Elias, 283 do on Lain's creek
Doctor Joxon Webb, 250 do on do
Zachias Collins, 350 do on Richardson's creek
Alexander M'Larty, 50 do on Ray's fork
Isaac M'Guert, 150 do on do do
William Price, 150 do on Medow Branch
John Presler, 450 do J. B.
Thomas Presler, 200 do J. D.
John Simpson, 240 do on Richardson's creek
John Smith, sen. 600 do on Richardson's creek
William Trull, 471 do on Richardson's creek
Agress Welden, 450 do Ray's fork
William H. Guledge, 207½ do on Gold's fork
Bryant Williams, 100 do on Fox Branch
Brooks Joshua, 372 do on Lain's creek
John W. Brantley, 200 do on Crib's creek
Richard Caudel, 140 do on Lain's creek
Drewery Deinn, 250 do on Lain's creek
James Deinn, 96 do on Pinch Gut Creek
Nancy Misses, 150 do on Lain's creek
Kindread Oneal, 225 do on Cane Brake
James Robinson, 304 do on Lain's creek
Aaron Turner, 75 do B. C.
William Anderson, 100 do on Richardson's creek
Abraham Coker, 500 do waters Richardson
James Courbour, 400 do do do
Leonard Green, 390 do on R. River
Willie Griffin, 400 do on R. creek
Charles Hinson, 450 do on do do
Nathan Jenkins, 300 do on do do
Solomon R. Mullis, 300 do on do do
Joseph Stewart, 350 do on do do
John Stewart, 400 do on do do
Willie Vinsent, 100 do on waters Richardson,

J. MEDLEY.

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PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qu'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market		lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern		bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,		gallon	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd		do	50	55
Peach,		do.	55	60
Bacon,		lb.	6½	7½
Beeswax,		do.	31	32
Butter,		do	13	15
Bagging (abundant)		yard,	18	25
Coffee, Prime Green,		lb.	22	23
2d & 3d qual.		do	21	22
Candles, Mould,		do	12	13½
Spermaceti,		do		34
Cotton,		do	13½	14½
Corn,		bushel	42	45
Copperas		lb.	3½	4
Flax		do		18
Flaxseed, Rough,		bushel		80
Flour, Fine,		barrel.	4 50	4 75
Superfine,		do	5 00	5 25
Fish, Herrings		do	5 00	
Mullet		do	6 00	
Feathers		lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,		gallon,	90	1 25
Country,		do	43	45
Ginger		lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10		50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12		do	5 00	6 00
Bottles		grose	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,		lb.		
West India,		do		
Iron,		100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal		lb.	3 00	3 25
Flotant		do		
Lime,		cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard		lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting		do	33	35
Sole		do	28	30
Bridle		side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar		lb.	8	9
Logwood		100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Molasses,		gallon,	26	28
Nutmegs		lb.	2 00	2 50
Nails, Cut, Assorted		do	7	10
Wrought		do		
Nankeens, Blue		piece,	1 40	
Yellow		do	60	65
Shingles		1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,		bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers		barrel	20 00	25 00
Linseed		gallon.	85	1 00
Pork		barrel	11 00	13 00
Porter London,		dozen	3 50	
Philadelphia,		do.	2 50	3 00
Pepper,		lb.	24	25
Pimento,		do	25	26
Plaster Paris,		ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,		Keg,	8 00	
Others,		do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead		do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown		do	2 00	2 50
Yellow Ochre		do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,		gallon,	80	1 0
Wind. Island.		do	70	80
New-England,		do	45	50
Rice,		100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins		box,	2 50	3 50
Rags		lb.	2	6
Shot,		Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,		100 lb.	9 50	10 50
Common,		do	8 50	9
Loaf,		lb	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,		bush.	75	80
Turks Island,		do	70	80
St. Ubes, &c.		do		
Salts, Epsom		lb.	25	30
Glauber		do	7½	8
Steel, American		do	8	9
E. Blistered		do	16	17
German		do	17	18
Salt-Petre		do	12½	20
Tallow,		do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.		do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,		do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,		100 lb.	3 25	4 00
Manufactured,		do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x		box	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs,		lb.	65	
Wheat,		bush.	85	90
Whiskey,		gallon,	35	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P.		do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,		do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,		do	1 25	1 50
Port,		do	2 00	3 25
Malaga		do	80	

FRENCH BURR BLOCK

And Burr Mill Stones.

THE subscriber has just received from Havre, a large quantity of superior Blocks, which he offers for sale at No. 6, South Alley, or at the old Manufactory in old Fourth, between Vine and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, where he continues to have made, by experienced workmen, BURR MILL STONES of all dimensions, which he will warrant to be of the first quality, and to answer the purposes for which they may be designed.

JONATHAN K. MASSINGER.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1824. 1w.

Notice.

LOST on the road between the subscriber's house, and Moore Court-house, about the 15th of April last, a Note made by the subscriber, Daniel Kelly, Malcolm Buie, Alexander Cameron and Neil M'Kethen, to William P. Leak, payable on the 20th January, 1825, bearing interest from the date, and dated the 28th of October, 1823, attested by John Ferguson. The public are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the same has never been delivered to the payee. JOHN B. KELLY.

May 5, 1

For Sale,

THE Plantation on which I now live, about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, on the Hillsborough road. The situation as to health, is inferior to none in the county. It is conveniently supplied with all necessary buildings. Persons wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber on the premises.

DANIEL M'LEAN.

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Mr. La Taste,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that he has removed and settled with his *family* among them, and tenders his services to them in the various branches of education he has been teaching, since the year *Eighteen Hundred.*—His long experience and success, wherever he has resided, are his recommendations. He offers to teach in private families, at his house, and at the Academy. His terms may be made known by applying at his residence, on Maiden Lane.

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Stockholders, at their last annual meeting, notice is hereby given, that the next annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be holden at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Friday, the 30th day of May next; at which time the presence of the proprietors, or their representatives, is required.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

Fayetteville, April 21, 1824.—5t64.

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

FROM THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

"*Grieve not thy Father, as long as he liveth*"—SON OF SIRACH.

Ah! grieve not him whose silver hairs
Thin o'er his wasted temples stray,
Grieve not thy Sire, when Time impairs
The glory of his manhood's sway.

His tottering step with reverence aid,
Bind his sunk brow with honor's wreath,
And let his deafen'd ear be made
The harp where filial love shall breathe.

When, though his pausing mind partake
Her frail companion's dark decay,
Though wearied, blinded Memory break
The casket where her treasures lay.

With ready arm his burdens bear,
Bring heavenly balm his wounds to heal,
And with affection's pitying care
The error that thou mark'st, conceal.

Say! canst thou tell how oft those arms
Have claps'd thee to that shielding breast,
When infant fears, or fancied harms
Thy weak and wayward soul distrest?

Know'st thou how oft that lip has strove
Thine uninstructed mind to aid?
How oft a parent's prayer of love
Has risen on midnight's deepest shade?

Grieve not thy father till he die,
Lest when he sleep on Nature's breast,
The record of his lightest sigh,
Should prove a dagger to thy rest.

For if thy holiest debt of love
Forgotten or despis'd should be,
He, whom thou call'st thy Sire above,
Will bend a Judge's frown on thee. H.

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Two volumes of the private correspondence of the poet COWPER have been recently published in London, by one of his kinsman, a Doctor of Divinity. The letters are models of the epistolary style, and excellent in their substance. An extract or two will illustrate Cowper's manner, when he was inclined to be sportive.

Here is an exceedingly droll description:

"The man had stolen some iron-work, the property of Griggs, the butcher. Being convicted, he was ordered to be whipt; which operation he underwent at the cart's tail, from the stone house to the high arch, and back again. He seemed to shew great fortitude, but it was all an imposition upon the public. The beadle, who performed it, had filled his left hand with red ochre, through which, after every stroke, he drew the lash of the whip, leaving the appearance of a wound upon the skin, but in reality not hurting him at all. This being perceived by Constable B———, who followed the beadle, he applied his cane without any such management or precaution, to the shoulders of the too merciful executioner. The scene immediately became more interesting. The beadle could by no means be prevailed upon to strike hard, which provoked the constable to strike harder; and this double flogging continued, till a lass of Silverend, pitying the pitiful beadle thus suffering under the hands of the pitiless constable, joined the procession, and placing herself immediately behind the latter, seized him by his capillary club, and pulling him backwards by the same, slapt his face with a most Amazonian fury. This concatenation of events has taken up more of my paper than I intended it should; but I could not forbear to inform you how the beadle threshed the thief, the constable the beadle, and the lady the constable, and how the thief was the only person concerned who suffered nothing."

The following is a charmingly light and lively passage, on the manner in which time escapes from us in these short postdiluvian days:—

"It is wonderful how, by means of such real or seeming necessities, my time is stolen away. I have just time to observe that time is short; and, by the time I have made the observation, time is gone. I have wondered in former days at the patience of the antediluvian world; that they could endure a life almost millenary, with so little variety as seems to have fallen to their share. It is probable that they had much fewer employments than we. Their affairs lay in a narrower compass; their libraries were indifferently furnished; philosophical researches were carried on with much less industry and acuteness of penetration, and fiddles, perhaps, were not even invented. How then could seven or eight hundred years of life be supportable? I have asked this question formerly, and been at a loss to resolve it; but I think I can answer it now. I will suppose myself born a thousand years before Noah was born or thought of. I rise with the sun; I worship; I prepare my breakfast; I swallow a bucket of goats'-milk, and a dozen good sizeable cakes. I fasten a new string to my bow; and my youngest boy, a lad of about thirty years of age, having played with my arrows till he has stript off all the feathers, I find myself obliged to repair them. The morning is thus spent in preparing for the chace, and it is become necessary that I should dine. I dig up my roots; I wash them; I boil them; I find them not done enough, I boil them again; my wife is angry; we dispute; we settle the point; but in the mean time the fire goes out, and must be kindled again. All this is very amusing. I hunt; I bring home the prey; with the skin of it I mend an old coat, or I make a new one. By this time the day is far spent; I feel myself fatigued and retire to rest. Thus, what with tilling the ground, and eating the fruit of it, hunting and walking, and running, and mending old clothes, and sleeping and rising again, I can suppose an inhabitant of the primæval world so much occupied as to sigh over the shortness of life, and to find, at the end of many centuries, that they had all slipt thro' his fingers, and were passed away, like a shadow. What wonder then that I, who live in a day of so much greater refinement, when there is so much more to be wanted, and wished, and to be enjoyed, should find myself pinched in point of opportunity, and at some loss for leisure to fill four sides of a sheet like this? Thus, however, it is: and if the ancient gentlemen to whom I have referred, and their complaints of the dispropertion of time to the occasions they had for it, will not serve me as an excuse, I must even plead guilty, and confess that I am often in haste, when I have no good reason for being so."

From the "Curiosities of Literature."

The progress of Old Age in New Studies.

Of the pleasure derivable from the cultivation of the arts, science, and literature, time will not abate the growing passion; for old men still cherish an affection and feel a youthful enthusiasm in those pursuits, when all others have ceased to interest. Dr. Reid, in his late day, retained a most active curiosity in his various studies, and particularly in the revolutions of modern chemistry. In advanced life we may enjoy them with the same relish with which more useful students commence. Professor Dugald Stewart tells us, that Adam Smith observed to him, that "of all the amusements of old age, the most grateful and soothing is a renewal of acquaintance with the favourite studies and favourite authors of youth—a remark, which in his own case, seemed to be more particularly exemplified while he was re-perusing, with the enthusiasm of a student, the tragick poets of ancient Greece. I heard him repeat the observation more than once, while Sophocles and Euripides lay open on his table."

Socrates learned to play on musical instruments in his old age; Cato, at eighty, thought proper to learn Greek; and Plutarch, almost as late in life, Latin.

Theophrastus began his admirable work on the Characters of Men, at the extreme age of ninety. He only terminated his literary labours by his death.

The great Arnauld retained the vigour of his genius, and the command of his pen, to his last day; and at the age of eighty-two was still the great Arnauld.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but cultivated them at fifty years of age, and produced good fruit. His early years were chiefly passed in farming which greatly diverted him from his studies; but a remarkable disappointment respecting a contested estate, disgusted him with these rustic occupations; resolved to attach himself to regular studies, and literary society he sold his farms and became the most learned antiquary and lawyer.

Colbert, the famous French minister almost at sixty, returned to his Latin and law studies.

FROM LONDON JOURNALS.

Facts which require Philosophical Elucidation.

If a blacksmith strike his anvil with a hammer, action and re-action are equal, the anvil returning the hammer as forcibly as the hammer strikes the anvil. If the anvil be large enough, a man may place it on his breast, and suffer another person to strike it with all his force, without sustaining any injury, because the *vis-inertiæ* in the anvil will resist the force of the blow; but if the anvil be two small, the blow will be fatal.

The spontaneous combustion of charcoal has been observed by chemists. M. Pallas, of Montaigne, some time since observed a heap of charcoal suddenly throw out flame.—He accounted for it in the following manner:—The charcoal, not being much exposed to the air after the carbonization of the wood, had retained, in a greater or less degree, a phosphoric principle susceptible of inflammation by contact with damp air. Now the charcoal which is at present the subject of consideration, was kept in a place in which there were casks and vessels filled with water. This liquid diffused a great degree of humidtiy, which absorbed the phosphorus: hence there arose a disengagement of caloric, and ignition was the consequence. Those who keep large depots of charcoal, should therefore be careful to preserve the air about it from moisture.

From the (Wilmington) Delaware Gazette.

THE REWARD OF EDITORS.

There is, perhaps, no class of persons from whom so much is expected, and to whom so little liberality or generosity is extended, as Editors of newspapers. They are expected to feel for every one but themselves; to correct public abuses and private ones also, without giving private offence; to sustain the difficulties of others without regard to their own; to condemn the improper measures and practices of every one, and no one, at the same time; they are expected to notice every thing that is important or extraordinary, and notwithstanding the diversity of men's opinions, their notice must be in terms calculated to please every one; to offend every one, and at the same time no one; and they are expected to regard and promote the interests of every one but themselves, and to live themselves upon air. They are expected to labor day and night for the promotion of the public interest, and while they accord with others in opinion, a naked expression of approbation may be bestowed upon them; and even that poor consolation is frequently withheld from them; they are expected to be independent, and at the same time the servile tools of every man they meet: they are expected to be honest and open in the expressions of their opinions of public measures, and at the same time to condemn every thing, and approve of every thing. If they are industrious in their vocation, they are dangerous firebrands; if they write nothing, they are stupid drones who are unworthy of support, and should betake themselves to the shovel or hoe for a living. But should they be active or industrious; should their labors be approved, and should they succeed in the promotion of a particular object, those who have been interested in the success of that object may rejoice in the success, but the Editors must not reap any advantages from it. The benefits are all reserved for other hands and others too, who, if they have not at one time or other, been engaged in doing every thing in their power to oppose or retard the accomplishment of that object, have, at least, done nothing to promote it.

And after years of unabated toil, and unceasing difficulty, if an Editor should chance to err in judgment, in the judgment of others, he meets with no indulgence. His innocent expressions are carefully collected, and after having been metamorphosed and transformed into a thousand shapes and figures, which he never dreamed of, they are thrown into mountain clouds to threaten him with a tempest; and that too by men who wear towards him faces beaming with kindness, with honey and oil upon their tongues, and with lips apparently too soft and smooth for butter to melt upon them! Like Joab, they inquire, "art thou in health, my brother," while a deadly dagger is concealed beneath the cloak!

FROM THE NEW YORK STATESMAN.

"They grieved for those who perished in the cutter,
"And also for the biscuit, cakes and butter."

These lines, from Byron's Don Juan, placed as they are, at the conclusion of one the most pathetic descriptions of human sufferings which the genius of man ever pourtrayed, have been loudly and justly censured. But the total want of feeling they were (to give a charitable construction) intended to hold up to ridicule, is sometimes exhibited in real life. An anecdote may serve as an illustration.

Before the Connecticut schooners were forbidden the liberty of carrying corn brooms, onions and poultry to the West Indies, one Joe Swain resolved to go to sea; and accordingly proceeded to N. London, and shipped, a green hand, on board the schr. *Charming Nancy*, for Barbadoes and a market. The whole of the family, father, mother, brother and sisters, were concerned in an adventure of fowls committed to his charge. On the passage home, in a violent gale, Joe fell overboard, and all attempts to save him were vain.

The vessel returned to New London, the father of the unfortunate sailor repaired to the sea shore to meet his son, and learn the result of the family speculation. The *Charming Nancy* was riding at anchor, her colours streaming mournfully from half mast. He hailed her from the beach—"*Halloo there—is that the Charming Nancy?*"—"Aye, Aye, Sir!" "*Is there one Joe Swain aboard there?*" "No, he's drowned!" "*Drowned?*" "*Yes*, drowned, I tell you"—"*Fowls drowned too?*"

KNOWLEDGE AND SCIENCE.

Wearing Flannel next the skin.—On this unquestionable practice, a writer thus expresses himself:—

It is a prevalent, but most erroneous, idea, that wearing flannel next the skin improves the health; instead of which, it is decidedly debilitating, and renders the tender and delicate (who all perspire too readily,) still more so. Flannel being a bad conductor of heat, the body is kept, in warm weather, in a constant vapour-bath of its own transpiration, and the salutary access of the air prevented. The ultimate consequence of excitement of the cutaneous functions are atony and relaxation; perspiration is rendered doubly liable to suppression, and the stomach and digestive organs suffer from direct sympathy. Flannel next the skin is an effectual means of reducing the flesh, as is well known to persons in training jockeys, &c. Doubtless it is highly useful in many diseases, (in determining to the surface,) and in old age, to excite the diminished perspiration. Flannel is also proper for those who are much exposed to the inclemencies of the weather; and to soldiers and sailors, in the damps and dews of unwholesome climates.—The robust and strong may wear it with impunity; but let the young and delicate beware of putting on flannel, lest they become tender exotics, instead of hardly plants.—Like alcohol and spices, it is difficult to lay aside, when once the habit is established.

From the Medical Lancet of Jan. 16.

The great Surgical Operation of removing the thigh at the hip joint.

Guy's Hospital.—This formidable operation was performed here this morning for the first time, by Sir Astley Cooper, in the presence of some of the surgeons and pupils belonging to these institutions. The number of those present, however, was not so great as on many other occasions, no previous notice of the operation having been given, and this arose in consequence of it not having been determined on but a few minutes before his performance. The patient is a man about 40 years of age, whose leg had been amputated some years ago, just above the knee, since which time the thigh bone had become diseased from the extremity of the stump, up to the trochanter major; and this disease has had such an effect on him of late, that he had been rapidly sinking under it; the thigh was of the middle size. On being asked this morning to submit to an operation, he readily consented. At half past one, the patient was brought into the operation theatre, and placed in the recumbent posture on the table; the femoral artery being tightly compressed at the groin by an assistant, (Mr. Key,) Sir A. standing to the outer side, with the limb in one hand, and the catlin in the other, commenced the operation, by making an incision just below Poupart's ligament, a little to the iliack side of the femoral artery; this was continued obliquely downwards and outside to the back of the thigh, about 1-3d of the way down, from which point the knife was carried in the opposite direction, obliquely upwards and inwards to meet the first incision, by this means forming an eliptical curve. At this step of the operation, the femoral artery was divided, to which the ligature was immediately applied; the skin and cellular membrane were merely cut through at first, but the knife was again carried in the same direction as before, and thus the muscles were also separated; at this step also, it was necessary to apply another ligature; here the operator changed positions, and sat on a chair in front of the patient, and waited a short time to see whether there were any bleeding vessels; after the lapse of a few minutes, the operation was continued, and very shortly completed, the head of the thigh bone being removed from the acetabulum without any difficulty. Two ligatures in addition to those already used were applied, making in the whole four; the integuments were brought together, and a suture applied to the upper portion; strips of adhesive plaster, and lastly a bandage were put over the stump. There were about 12 ounces of blood lost, but it had the appearance of being venous. The limb was removed in the space of 20 minutes; the securing the arteries and dressing, occupied 15 more; the whole was completed in 35 minutes. During the operation, the man was extremely faint, but some wine being given him and fresh air admitted, he recovered. He bore the operation with extraordinary fortitude; after all was finished, he said to Sir Astley, "that it was the hardest day's work he had ever gone through," to which Sir Astley replied, "that it was almost the hardest he ever had."

Bad Men their own Enemies.—A wise and good man is not an enemy to the foolish and vicious, but merely wishes to persuade them not to ruin themselves. He looks on bad men as a physician does on his patients, and prescribes for moral diseases, as the medical man gives directions for the cure of corporal complaints.

MORAL.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR: I send you an extract from a valuable little work on *Faith*, by Y. ERSKINE, Esq. of Edinburgh. I should be happy if this morsel should excite in any of your readers a desire to become acquainted with the whole of this able and delightful treatise.

A FRIEND.

"Any view of subjects that may be believed or disbelieved, without effecting our faith in the atonement, which can produce a coldness or unkindness between those who rest on the atonement, and live by the faith of it, must be a wrong view, because it mars that character of love which Christ declares to be the badge of his people. Such a view interferes with the doctrine of the atonement. Love to Christ, as the exclusive hope and the compassionate all-sufficient friend of lost sinners, is the life-blood of the christian family; and whenever it flows, it carries along with it relationship to Christ, and a claim on the affections of those who call themselves his. What is a name or a sect that it should divide those who are to live together in Heaven through eternity, who here love the same Lord, and who have been washed in the same blood, and drunk of the same river of the water of life, and have access through the same Mediator by the same Spirit unto the Father! This is a very serious consideration.—Love to Christ exerting itself in kindness to his brethren for his sake, is the grand and preeminently blessed feature of the christian character. Its presence is the seal of heaven on the soul; its absence is the exclusion from Heaven."

MANSION HOTEL.

THE proprietor begs leave to express his grateful acknowledgment to the public and citizens of Fayetteville, for the very liberal patronage and support he has received since his removal to the Hotel;—in soliciting a continuance of their favors he assures them that every exertion shall be continued to promote the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders.

Gentlemen attending our next Superior Court will find comfortable accommodations; his rooms being numerous and large, and well adapted for satisfaction and health.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, April 13, 1824.—46t

☞N. B. The stages on the different routes arrive at and depart from the above Hotel, where [illegible] are kept.

THE GREAT PRIZE OF
$100,000
IS NOW FLOATING IN THE
Grand State Lottery
OF MARYLAND,
NOW DRAWING IN BALTIMORE.

COHEN'S OFFICE.—Baltimore, April 30, 1824.

☞ Besides the above splendid Capital Prize, [illegible] ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, [illegible] are now floating in the wheels, the Capitals of [illegible] 20,000—2 of 10,000—5,000—7 of 1,000 Dollars, &c. the whole of which are liable to be drawn at the NEXT DRAWING, which, in order to allow time to distant adventurers, will take place

Thursday, the 13th of May,

in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. Only two drawings more to complete the Scheme—the whole of the Prizes payable in *Cash*, which can be had at COHEN'S Office the moment they are drawn.

☞ ORDERS *ought to be sent as soon as possible. Persons at a distance may at all times, with confidence, forward their remittances to* COHEN'S *Office, for even Capitals in the Scheme should be drawn before their orders arrive, and the state of the schemes justify an investment, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail.*

Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters	5
Halves - - -	10	Eighths	2 50

TO BE HAD, WARRANTED UNDRAWN, AT

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Orders from any part of the United States, by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and [illegible] attention as if on personal application, address

J. I. COHEN, JR.—Baltimore.

☞ COHEN'S "*Lottery Gazette and Register*" which is published regularly after each drawing, and contain the Official Lists of the *Grand State Lottery* and will be forwarded *gratis*, to all those who [illegible] signify their wish to have the same.

Orders will also be received at the
POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE,
Where the Official Lists of the drawings are regularly received, for the examination of all tickets or shares, *gratis*. 46t

30 Sacks Liverpool Blown Salt
20 crates Earthern Ware
Upper and Bridle Leather
For sale, by M'NEILL & KIRKLAND
☞Cash for Deer Skins and Ox Hides.
April 1, 1824.—56t

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE AUTHOR,
A NARRATIVE
OF THE SUFFERINGS OF
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
During a Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America.

PRICE IN BOARDS $1, BOUND $1 25

THE unfortunate Author of the above Narrative was a Seaman on board the Ship *Eclipse* of Boston, commanded by JOSEPH O'CAIN. After twice shipwrecked, suffering the loss of both ships by being frost-bitten, and undergoing several hardships, resided thirteen months in the Sandwich *Islands*; a considerable part of which time he was in the family of King TAMAAMEA. He has given many interesting Anecdotes of the Character of the King, his Naval and Military force, progress in Christianity, &c. In addition to the accumulated misfortunes of the Author, he has, since his arrival in this country suffered the re amputation of both his Legs at the New York City Hospital.

Recommendation from his Excellency, the Governor of the State of New-York.

The second edition of a voyage round the world by Archibald Campbell, has been recently published in New-York. The life of Campbell has been distinguished by extraordinary sufferings; and as there is no doubt of the authenticity of the work, I recommend it to the patronage of the public, from a belief that the merits and misfortunes of the author entitle him to favorable consideration.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, March 2d, 1820.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5th, 1823.

At a regular meeting of Morton Lodge, No. 9, (late No. 50,) held last evening, at their Lodge room in the City of New-York, the following resolution was passed, viz.

"Resolved, that from the long acquaintance which we have had with brother Archibald Campbell, and his regular deportment while sojourning with us, we introduced this Lodge to recommend him, and do hereby recommend him to the kind protection and friendship of the fraternity generally."

Extract from the minutes.

S. W. ANDREWS, Sec'y.
DANIEL SICKELS, W. M.
JOHN DEGEZ, P. M.

We, the undersigned, agree with the resolution of the officers of Morton Lodge, No. 105, (late No. 9,) with respect to the deportment of brother Archibald Campbell, and recommend him accordingly.

RICHARD O. PEARSALL, W. M.
Benevolent Lodge.
JOSEPH FORRESTER, P. M.
Benevolent Lodge.
JAMES S. TAYLOR, Sec'y.
Benevolent Lodge.
ALEXANDER FREZER, Treas.
Benevolent Lodge.
JAMES LYONS, Jun. P. M.
St. John's No. 9, late No. 50.
G. LANSING, P. M.
Phœnix Lodge No. 40, late No. 105.
JAMES WEBSTER, W. M.
Abram's Lodge, No. 5.
ROBERT YOUNG, P. M.
Abram's Lodge, No. 5.
S. B. FLEMING, W. M.
St. John's, No. 9, late No. 50.

Blank Deeds, for sale at this Office.